

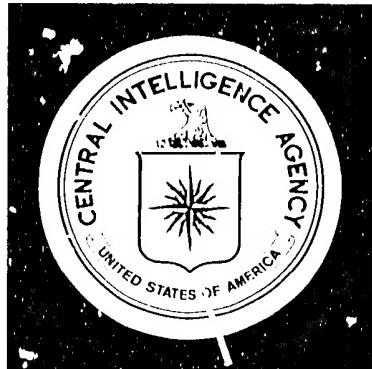
CIACRS BR 75-57 Sep 75 S/NF 1 of 2
Approved For Release 10/10/2013 : CIA-RDP86T00608R000200010055-0
Soviet Embassy, Consulate General in US: Org. and Personnel BR 75-57

Approved For Release 2000/05/31 : CIA-RDP86T00608R000200010055-0

Secret

NOFORN

(See inside cover)



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*The Soviet Embassy and Consulate
General in the United States:*

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Secret

BR 75-57

(Supersedes A 73-27)
September 1975

Approved For Release 2000/05/31 : CIA-RDP86T00608R000200010055-0

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

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NOFORN--	Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals
NOCONTRACT-	Not Releasable to Contractors or Contractor/Consultants
PROPIN-	Caution-Proprietary Information Involved
USIBONLY-	IJSIB Departments Only
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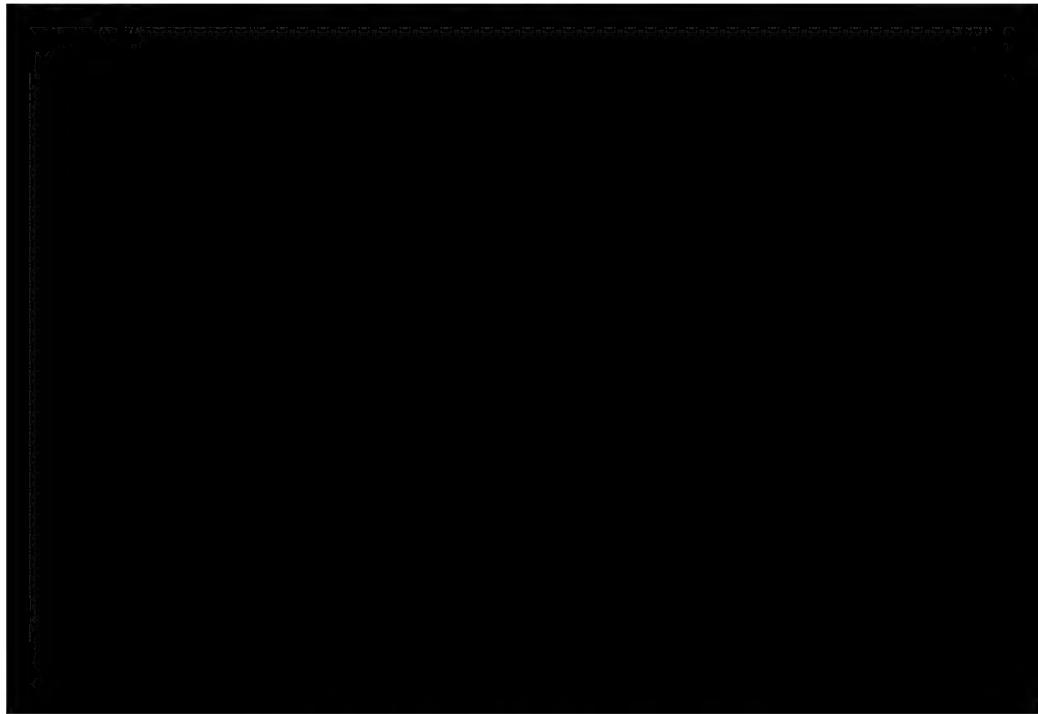
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PREFACE



The Growing Soviet Presence

Diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and the United States on 16 November 1933--11 years after the formation of the Soviet State. Since that time the Soviet diplomatic presence in the United States has grown to become one of the largest maintained abroad by the Soviet Union. By August 1975 there were 140 Soviet diplomats serving either at the Embassy or the consulate general. This growth in the Soviet representation shows no signs of abating: In accordance with a 1974 US-Soviet agreement, a Soviet consulate is being planned for New York City.

This report was prepared by the Central Reference Service and was coordinated within CIA as appropriate and with the Department of State. Comments and questions may be directed to [redacted] Code 143, ext. 6451.

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Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

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The Embassy

The Soviet Embassy, with 119 accredited diplomats as of August 1975, is the largest foreign mission in Washington. The building itself does not house all of the Embassy offices; a new, larger complex, now in the planning stages, will consolidate all Embassy components. The Embassy's size and level of activity are such that two Minister Counselors have been assigned to serve as deputies to the Ambassador and to share the responsibility for supervising day-to-day operations. Surprisingly little is known, however, about the organization of those operations. Information submitted for the Department of State's *Diplomatic List* does not include office designations for the majority of Embassy personnel, including many known to be performing political, economic, administrative, security and technical functions. Presumably these individuals, listed in the "General Section" of this publication, are assigned to political, economic and other sections somewhat analogous to those in US Embassies.

Many of those sections of the Soviet Embassy that have been clearly identified are subordinate to organizations other than the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These sections are headed by a Counselor of Embassy or, if the size of the section warrants it, by both a Senior and a Junior Counselor. In addition to the Ambassador's Office, the following Embassy components have been identified:

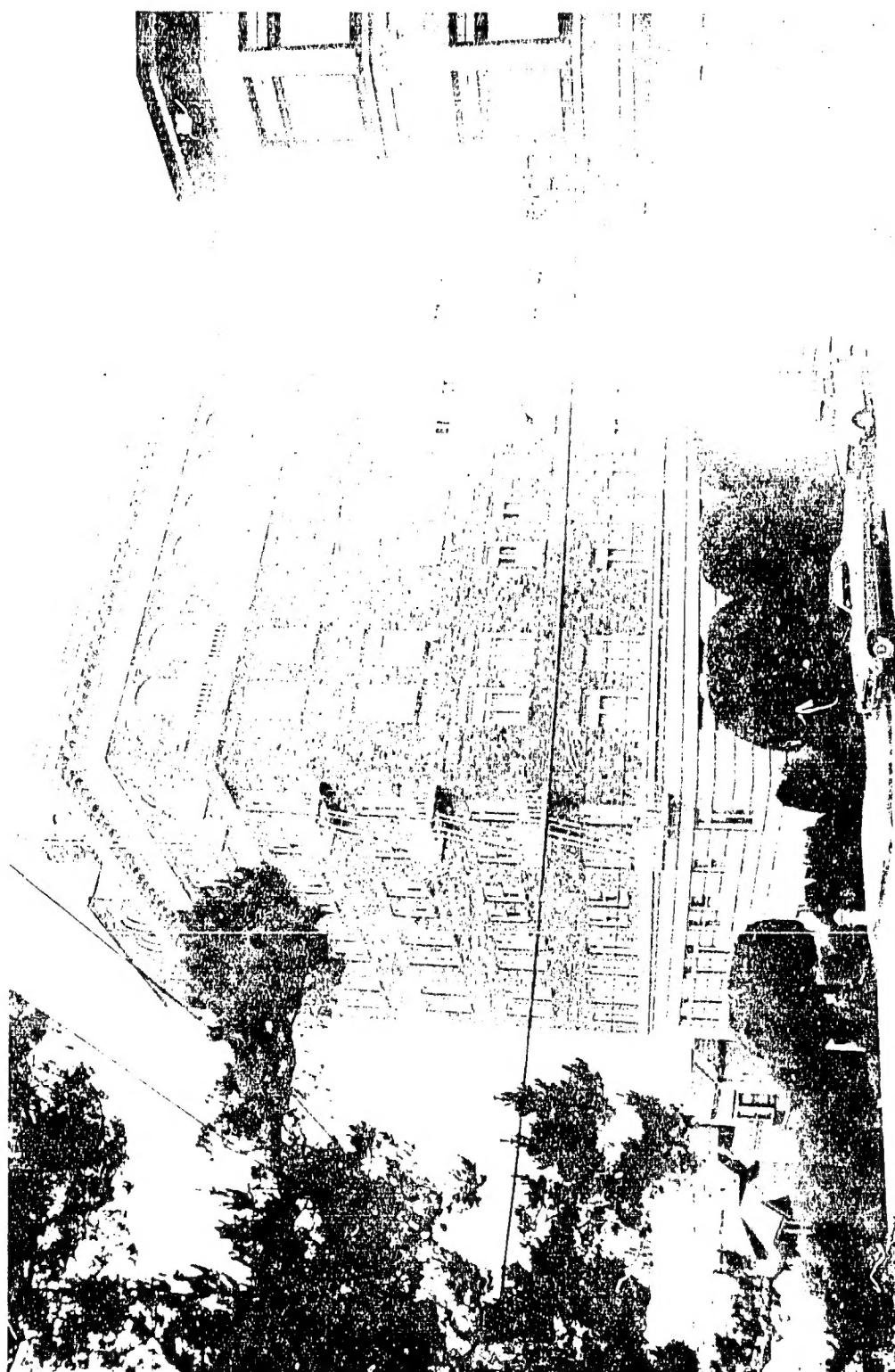
Agricultural Section--supervises agricultural exchanges; establishes contacts with American agricultural agencies; is subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

Consular Section--processes visa applications of foreigners wishing to visit the USSR; protects the legal rights of Soviet citizens in the United States; makes property settlements; handles administrative, security, personnel, travel and other matters; maintains close contact with US Department of State.

Cultural Section--responsible for official exchanges under the Exchanges Agreement, negotiated through the Department of State or the American Embassy in Moscow; active in youth and student activities.

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Soviet Consulate General, San Francisco

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Defense Attachés' Office--maintains contact with US defense establishment; gathers data on military-related matters; is staffed exclusively by officers of the GRU; is subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Information Section--coordinates the work of Soviet propaganda organizations in the United States, such as TASS and the Novosti Press Agency.

Medical Section--conducts liaison between the United States and the USSR on medical matters and oversees the implementation of US-USSR health agreements; established as a separate section in August 1974.

Press Section--supervises the activities of Soviet correspondents in the United States; makes and maintains contact with the local press corps; members occasionally speak to American groups on cultural or media-related themes.

Public Cultural Exchange Section--Coordinates "unofficial" exchange visits conducted for the most part outside the official Exchanges Agreement and usually proposed by the Soviet side directly to US organizations.

Scientific Section--others and exchanges technical and scientific data with US scientists; members escort visiting Soviet technical delegations; is subordinate to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Trade Representation--supervises trade relations and negotiates trade and commercial agreements with US Government authorities; subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade; replaced the Embassy's Commercial Section in October 1973.

The Consulate General

The Soviet consulate general, which formally opened in June 1973, represents the interests of Soviet citizens in the United States. Its jurisdiction includes the states of California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington, as well as Kodiak Island and the cities of Anchorage and Juneau, Alaska.

In addition to commercial and cultural functions, the consulate performs the usual consular services. Like the Embassy, the consulate is presumably divided into sections (administrative, political and economic, consular, commercial and scientific), each headed by a consul. Twenty-one Soviet diplomats were assigned to the consulate general as of August 1975.

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USSR

Gennadiy Alekseyevich PRIMAKOV

Assistant Air
Attaché

Gennadiy Primakov
(pronounced primahKOFF),
who holds the rank of
major engineer, has
been an assistant air
attaché at the Soviet
Embassy in Washington
since May 1974. During
the previous 10 years
(1964-74) he held
unspecified posts with
the Main Staff of the
Air Forces in Moscow.
Primakov is an officer
of the GRU.



Primakov was born on 29 August 1938 in Sochi, RSFSR. He and his wife, Regina Nikolayevna, who is employed in the Soviet Trade Office, have a daughter, Yelena, born in 1964. Primakov speaks English well.

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USSR

Roman Aleksandrovich YEPIFANOV

Assistant Air Attaché

In November 1974 Capt. Roman Yepifanov (pronounced yehpih-FAHNuf) assumed his post as an assistant air attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. A 1972 graduate of the Military Air Academy *imeni* Yuriy Gagarin, he served during 1972-74 in the Moscow Military District. Yepifanov is an officer of the GRU.



The youngest member of the Embassy's Office of Military, Air and Naval Attachés, Yepifanov was born on 12 July 1945 in Chernogorsk, a town in western Siberia. He and his wife, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna, have a daughter, Galina, born in 1969.

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USSR

Yuriy Nikolayevich GUBKIN

Counselor, Scientific
Section

In December 1973 Yuriy Gubkin (pronounced GOOBkin) joined the Soviet Embassy in Washington as a Counselor in its Scientific Section. In preparation for this post, Gubkin, an electronics specialist, attended the November 1973 meeting of the US-USSR Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Moscow as an "expert." Since then he has accompanied Soviet delegations to Washington meetings of the joint committees for cooperation in various scientific fields. His activities suggest that he may be a member of the Department of Scientific and Technical Intelligence of the KGB.



Gubkin was born on 3 December 1934 in Bugul'ma, in the Tatar Autonomous Republic, RSFSR. He attended the Institute of Production Engineering in Kazan', in the same republic, from 1952 until 1958. In 1960 he was deputy chief of the Division of Technical Assistance and Training under the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, in Moscow. The following year he transferred to the Ministry of Electronics Industry as a senior engineer. Gubkin left the Ministry in 1965 for a 5-year tour in the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. He returned to the Electronics Ministry in 1970 as chief of a section and, in that capacity, he toured electronics facilities in the United States in May 1973.

Gubkin is married. He and his wife, Lidiya Viktorovna, have a daughter, Yuliya, born in 1966, and a son, Dmitriy, born in 1972. Gubkin speaks English and German.

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